Approved For Release 2006/01/12 : CIA-RDP82-00457R012800390008-4

<u> </u>	FEB 1952														
						CEN	TRAL IN	TELL I GEI	NCE AGEN	CY					
,		CLA	SSIFI	CATIO	ON		SE(CRET							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
						. 1 p =*.		TY INFORMA		DT					_ ·
				•		NF	ORMA	HUN	KEPU	KI	REPOR	T NO.			25X1A
						•					CD NO	•			
	COUNTRY	USS	SR.								DATE D	DISTR.		ll July	1952
	SUBJECT	Son	riet M	arin	o Corps						NO. OF	PAGES		3	
		• 111											•		
	DATE OF INFO.			-	1						NO. OF	ENCLS	3.	3	
25	X1C PLACE										SUPPL	FMFNT	TO		
	ACQUIRED										REPOR	T NO.	.0		25X1X
F1,															
•															
-															
25	X1X 1.									٠					1 .
		onl Pek	y the	foll	owing ger	nera	l detail	s on the	e Soviet	t Mar	ine Co	rps (M	orska	ya	.
		a.			the naval	· Pa	mas as	the So-	riat II					1-	
		9	foll	Lowir	ng five ma	in	categori	.05:	TAC OUT	oti M e .	re alv	rasa 1	iivo t	,11 0	
			1.)	Line								i.			
			2.)	Avie	tion						•				
		,	3。)	Engi	neering			•							
			4.)	Coas	tal Defen	150				,			-		
					ne Corps										
		CLA	SSIFI				S	ECRET	* 1.5	. •					• •
	STATE EE		NAVY	т.	NSRB	1			 		· · ·		T T		·
	JANE EE	38.	1441		изкв	+	DIS	TRIBUTION	<u>'</u>		+		 		

Approved For Release	2006/01/12 : 0	CIA-RDP82-00457	R012800390008-4
----------------------	----------------	-----------------	-----------------

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

-0-

25X1A

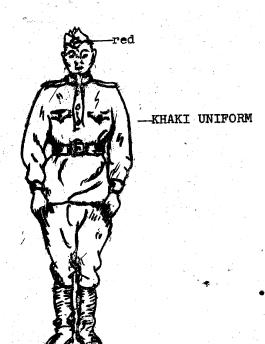
- b. With the cessation of hostilities in 1945, the personnel strength of the Soviet Marine Corps was increased in proportion to the other services, which were being demobilized. The Marine Corps remained subordinate to Coastal Defense, although Marine units were not used to man coastal defense artillery installations. Marine units were stationed in most of the large port cities of the USSR and such a detachment (designation and size unknown) was located in Odessa.
- c. In Sevastopol there was an institute for training Marine officers in the techniques of landing operations. This institute, however, was not attended exclusively by officers of the Marine Corps.
- d. Normally the recruitment of personnel for the five main branches of the naval forces was done directly from civilian life. In general, it was not possible to be transferred from the Marine Corps to the other branches. Occasionally Marines were transferred to Coastal Defense.

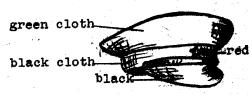
Uniforms and Insignia

25X1

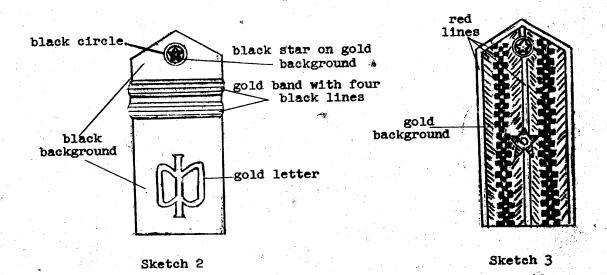
1 2.	in July 1951 and earlier, a building
	in Astrakhan which was occupied by about 150 Soviet military enlisted
	personnel; about 100 of them belonged to the Marine Corps; the rest were sailors. The enlisted Marines were dressed in khaki Army field
	uniforms. They were army garrison caps, with a red star but no
	nining or other insignia. Their shoulder boards were black and still
	like those of the Army, and had the designation of rank, as well as
	the latter "W" in gold. /See Encl (A). Sketches I and 2/ There
	were no identifying insignia on the sleeves. The uniform buttons
	were those of the Army, with a star, not an anchor. The belt
	buckles, without insignia, were also of the Army type.
ί1Χ ,	
ı	
3.	Formerly, Soviet Marines were an anchor on the outer end of the
	shoulder board but later the letter "()" was substituted for it.
	This letter and the black shoulder boards were the only features which distinguished enlisted Marine personnel from enlisted Army personnel
	The remaining 50 enlisted men in that same building in
	Astrakhan wore the uniforms of enlisted Soviet naval personnel.
	The letters "Kill" on their shoulder boards indicated that they were
	members of the Caspian Sea Flotilla.
1 /4.	several officers who entered or left the building
	area without showing any identification documents. For this reason they were stationed there. They were Army uniforms
	with gold shoulder boards trimmed with red and additional red lines
	indicating their rank. /See Encl (A), Sketch 37 On the uniform
	and shoulder board buttons there was an Army star.
	they were officers of the Marine Corps because they had direct
	access to the troop billets and were in daily contact with the
	enlisted Marine personnel. there was no way
	of identifying an officer of the Marine Corps, dressed in the Army
	uniform, except by talking to the officer himself. In contrast.
	officers of the Coastal Defense wore naval uniforms.

•	Approved For Release 2000/01/12 - CIA-RDF 02-00437 R012000390000-4	_
	SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION	25X1A
	-3-	
5.	The building occupied by the 150 Soviet naval personnel was a	
	two-story, white stone structure, located on Sverdlova Ulibes, approximately four blocks from the Volga River. There was no	
	other naval installation nearby. The main entrance was guarded	
	by sentries of the Marine Corps who were equipped with PPSh	
	submachine guns when on duty. Marine officers who entered and	
-	left the building area carried pistols,what	25X1
	purpose the building served nor what activities took place	
	inside. See Encl (B)7	
T.en	ding Barges	
Tion	MIIIE Daiges	
6.	12 armored landing barges	25X1X
25X1X	the kind which are used for Soviet Marine Corps landing operation	18.
	They were on the Caspian Sea. heading south from Astrakhan in the	16
	direction of Baku. These barges were about 50 to 60 m long, nine) -
	to 10 m wide, and 1.5 to two m high from the waterline to the gur wale. In the forward end of the barges there was a drop-type ran	MO:
05747	-At	25X1X
25X1X	See Encl (C)/	
		057/44
25X1 A		<u>25</u> X1A
25/ IA	comment:	
25X1A	was sure that the letter "W" on the enlish shoulder boards designated the Marine Corps, it is the	sea
20/(1/(opinion that it meant "unassigned". For this reason, the unident	afted
	building may have been a school or a re-assignment installation,	7
		$\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{A}} = \{ x \in \mathcal{A} \mid x \in \mathcal{A} \}$
	-end-	
	Enclosures: (A) Uniform Sketches	
	(B) Building in Astrakhan	





Sketch 1



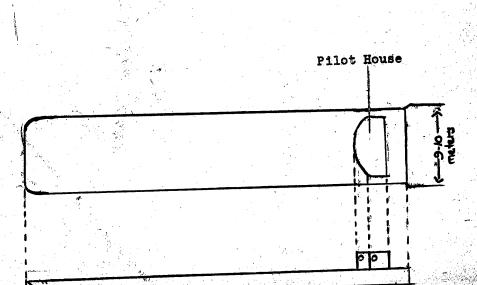
Uniform Sketches

car line 000 999 SVERDLOVA ULITSA VOLGA ULITSA ROZA LUXEMBURG

Building in Astrakhan

* Sic; probably Naberezhnaya

ENCLOSURE (C)



50 - 60 meters

Landing Barge